

March 3, 1937.

MAINICHI

CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL BUDDHISTS

On the proposal of Abbot Taishu, Mr. Wong Ih Ding and Mr. Hu Hou Fu, representatives of Chinese Buddhists an international conference of Buddhists was held on the evening of March 1 at the Chueh Lin restaurant.

Messrs Ogasahara, Narita and Kenhata(?), representatives of Japanese Buddhists, an American lady named Crusen(?), a student of Buddhism, and an Indian named "Kerenby"(?) attended the conference. Mr. Shimizu, First class interpreter of the Japanese Embassy, acted as interpreter.

Abbot Taishu delivered an address in the course of which he said that an international Buddhist conference tends to promote international peace and friendship.

Mr. Ogasahara also spoke in support of Abbot Taishu's speech.

The conference will appoint promoters to form an organization.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF HAINAN ISLAND

The Mainichi publishes the following leading article:-

Mr. Kirkpatrick, representative of the British Export Credit Guarantee Bureau, left for the South yesterday. The British Ambassador will also leave for the South about the middle of this month. Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. Sun Fo are also going there.

It was decided last winter by Mr. T. V. Soong that a sum of \$30,000,000 be invested in the development of Hainan Island. Great Britain alone or Great Britain and France will supply the capital and experts. For this reason the visit of the British Ambassador and Mr. Kirkpatrick to the South has something to do with the development of Hainan Island.

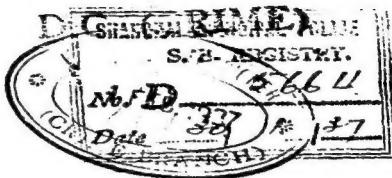
The question of Hainan Island was raised by the British last autumn when Japanese warships arrived at Haikdo near Hainan Island after the Pakhoi incident. When Canton came under the control of Nanking, the National Government decided to develop Hainan Island with the assistance of Great Britain which is interested in the Island because of its military importance.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report
Political

January 30, 1937.



Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.20 p.m. January 29 :-

Mr. Wu Ting-chong, Minister of Industry.

Mr. Cheng Kung-chuan, Minister of Railways.

Arrived at 7 a.m. January 30 :-

Mr. Tseng Yoong-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

Mr. Wu Shih-hwei, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Dr. Chu Ming-pyi, -do-

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. January 29 :-

Mr. Liu Chi-wen, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Chinese Buddhist Association for National Peace
- new body inaugurated

A new organization entitled the "Chinese Buddhist Association for National Peace" (佛教三民主義和平會), which has been formed by local Buddhists and Buddhist adherents, was formally insugurated on January 28 at a meeting held in the Chueh Yuan (曉園), 418 Hart Road, when some 120 persons attended. During the proceedings, Mr. Wong Ih-ding (王一亭) and General Chu Te-jao (朱子祥) were appointed Honorary Chairmen of the Association, and an executive committee of 18 menks and Buddhist adherents was elected.

The association has an office at No.418 Hart Road,

November 16, 1936.

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Chinese Buddhists' Association - 8th meeting of national representatives

The Chinese Buddhists' Association commenced its 8th meeting of national representatives in its office, 418 Hart Road, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. November 15, 1936, when some 127 Buddhist representatives from various parts of China were present. During the function, the election of various committees took place.

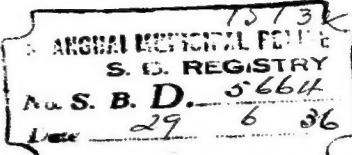
C. S. C. 60
The meeting will be continued at 9 a.m. this morning, November 26.

Faoshan Fellow Countrymen's Association - annual meeting

The Faoshan Fellow Countrymen's Association, Lane 112, No. 36 Fokien Road, held its annual meeting at 2 p.m. November 15 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, when two hundred and fifty one persons including representatives from the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs attended. An executive committee consisting of twenty-five members and a supervisory committee of nine members were elected.

Motor Car Repairing and Sales Trade Mutual Aid Association - new body formed

A new organization entitled the "Motor Car Repairing and Sales Trade Mutual Aid Association" with an office at 28 Heng An Fang, Fang Lang Road, Nantao, was formally inaugurated at a meeting held in the Peng Lai Garden, Yoong Ning Ka, Nantao, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon November 15. Approximately 300 persons were present.



THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1936

THE Venerable Bhikkhu Chi-Soong will give a public lecture on Buddhism before the Dharmaloka Society, 418 Hart Road, on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. An English translation of the lecture will be given.



file
A.R.

CHINESE IN U.S.A. POLICE
S. S. M. C. L. T. R. Y.
No. D 5664
Date 26.1.2.186

February 26, 1936.

Morning translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE REGISTRATION OF MONASTERIES AND TEMPLES

According to a statement made by Sung Yung Jing
(孙永静), Chief of the Fourth Department of the local Bureau
of Social Affairs, the registration of local monasteries and
temples will commence on March 2 and will be continued until
the end of June this year. All monasteries and temples
must apply for registration even if they have already
registered.

SHANGHAI 26/2/1936
S. B. R.R. 1936
No. D 5664
Date 26/2/1936

February 26, 1936.

Morning translation.

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registered.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch, SHANGHAI POLICE

REPORT

Date Nov. 11, 1935

Subject (in full) Buddhist Science Society - new body formally inaugurated.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by *B.S.B. Bureau*

A new organization called the Buddhist Science Society, with an office at 35 Yunnan Road, was inaugurated in the Chinese Buddhists' Association, 418 Hart Road, at 2 p.m. November 10. About 200 persons including Tuan Chi-zai (段祺瑞), formerly a Regent of the Peking Government, were present.

The above information was obtained by Agent 36.

Shanghai
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

file
MR

No. A.D. 5664
19 10 26THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1935

BUDDHIST CEREMONY DUE TO-DAY

Planting Of A Sapling From Famous Tree In Ceylon

A triple ceremony will be held in the Pure Karma Buddhist Society, 418 Hart Road, this afternoon beginning at 2.30.

First, a Buddhist Library and Reading Room will be inaugurated at the Pure Karma Buddhist Society Hall.

This will be followed by a farewell function to Venerable Bhikku Narada, of the Ceylon Buddhist Mission to China, who is leaving for Java on Buddhist missionary work a few days hence. Venerable Bhikku Narada, it will be remembered, arrived in Shanghai in

March last to propagate the true teachings of the Buddha in China. The third ceremony is the presentation to the Chinese Buddhists of a Bodhi sapling by Venerable Narada which he brought from Ceylon. This will be formally planted in the Society's garden by Mrs. Liza Hardoon.

The Bodhi-tree at Anuradhapura, Ceylon, from which this sapling is brought, is said to be the oldest historic tree in the world. The tree was planted in 307 B. C. and still continues to flourish. It has become a venerated relic round which hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the world gather each year to pay their homage. The tree commemorates a great epoch and is the landmark of the introduction of Buddhism into Ceylon.

Insp Hc Bruce. Inform'd.
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Wm Holden. 841

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5664
Date	9.1.9.1.35

September 9, 1935.

Miscellaneous (2)

Chinese Buddhist Association - meeting

Twenty committee members of the Chinese Buddhist Association, 418, Hart Road, held a meeting in their offices between 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. September 7. Priest Yuan Ying (袁英) presided. He reported that as a result of an appeal made by representatives of the Association, the National Government had promised to disregard the proposal of the educational authorities of Hunan, Chekiang, Shantung, Anhwei, Hupeh and Honan to convert all temples and monasteries in these provinces into educational institutions.

Local Cereal Hong Owners' Association - delegation returns from Nanking

The seven representatives of the Cereal Hong Owners' Association, 377, Min Kuo Road, who left Shanghai on September 5 for Nanking to petition the Government to cancel the new tax on cereal pulp imported into Kwangtung, returned on September 8. They claim that the Government promised to consider their request.

Kiangning, Sungkiang, Soochow, Tandu, Changchow and Yangchow Fellow Countrymen's Association - meeting

Some ten committee members of the Kiangning, Sungkiang, Soochow, Tandu, Changchow and Yangchow Fellow Countrymen's Association held a meeting between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. Sept. 8 in their office at 508, Sinza Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That instructional classes for the illiterate be established for the second term in accordance with instructions from the local Tangpu.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5664
Date	Sept. 19, 1935

September 5, 1935.

Chinese Buddhist Association - appeal to National Government

On September 4, 1935, the Chinese Buddhist Association 418, Hart Road, sent five representatives to Nanking to protest to the National Government against the proposal of the Educational Authorities of Hunan, Chekiang, Shantung, Anhwei, Hupeh and Honan to convert all temples and monasteries in these provinces into institutions for educational purposes.

G. 40.00 1.35
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I., Special Branch, 135

REPORT

Date March 28, 1935.

Subject

Buddhism and the National Government.

Made by D. I. Sih Tee-liang Forwarded by H. Grubb A. J. X

The "Karma" embodied in the title of the Pure Karma Buddhist Association is a phonetic translation from a book on buddhism, and means "deeds" and consequently the joint expression "Pure Karma", signifies good deeds. This organization was founded more than 10 years ago by Kwan Chun and Wong T-h-ting, well known local Chinese adherents of the Buddhist faith.

The National Government has modified the indiscriminate antagonism entertained towards Buddhism and other religions immediately after the arrival of the Nationalist troops in the Yangtze Valley. In December, 1929, the National Government promulgated thirteen rules governing monasteries and temples (translation attached) and consequently all buddhist and taoist structures of well known origin or historical value, especially in big cities are being carefully preserved and enjoy the approval of the Authorities. As a matter of fact, big temples, such as Ling Ying Dz at Hangchow, Lung Yien Dz at Kashin, and Jeh Dz pagoda at Soochow, have all been repaired and are being kept in good order. Shrines of other classes which have been promoted by ignorant persons out of superstitious motives are, however, still looked upon by the Kuominteng as excrescences and consequently cases of demolishing such shrines occasionally come to light in the interior.

In order to look after the general benefits of local monasteries, an Association known as "Shanghai Municipality Buddhist Association" was organized in December, 1929, by prominent local Chinese followers of buddhism, and an office was established on the premises of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date... 19

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the Ture Karma Buddhist Association, 418 Hart Road. The Shanghai Municipality Buddhist Association is registered with the Bureau of Social Affairs and has some 100 members, consisting of individuals and representatives of monasteries, including the Lunghwa Temple. This Association generally mediates in any disputes between members, particularly monasteries, arising out of questions of hereditary rights of abbottship.

Sik Tse Liang

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

J.W.L.

195

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J.W.L.

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Translation

Regulations governing Temple.

{Promulgated by the National Government in
(December, 18th year of the Republic of China)}

Article 1 : Any religious structures, irrespective of their titles, occupied by monks and taoists are called temples.

Article 2 : Temples and their properties as well as religious effects with the exception of those which are specially regulated by law, should be subject to the provisions of these articles. By the religious effects above mentioned are meant such things as idols, ceremonial and musical instruments, religious utensils, prayer books, sculptures, and drawings which have a bearing on religion, history and art, as well as other relictus kept by the temples.

Article 3 : These articles are not applicable to temples as below :

- a) Those which are under the control of the Government organs.
- b) Those which are under the control of local public bodies.
- c) Those which have been constructed and are controlled by individuals.

Article 4 : Empty temples should be administered by local self-governing bodies.

Article 5 : Properties of a temple and its religious instruments should be registered with the respective local official organs.

Article 6 : Properties of a temple and its religious instruments belong to the temple, and should be

administered by the abbot.

Monks who have the authority to administer a temple are called abbots, irrespective of the titles they hold; but people other than Chinese citizens are not allowed to become abbots.

Article 7 : An abbot is not allowed to dispose of the property of a temple, apart from expenses for religious propaganda and other proper expenditure.

Article 8 : The real estate and the religious instruments of a temple should not be disposed of or changed without the decision of its ruling association and the permission of the respective controlling official organ.

Article 9 : The abbot of a temple should report at the end of a year to the ruling authorities and make public the expenditure and income of the temple and the enterprises it undertakes.

Article 10 : Public beneficial and charitable enterprises should be undertaken by a temple according to the conditions of its property.

Article 11 : An abbot may ^{be} reduced to monkhood should he act in violation of the Articles No.5, 6 or 10, and he may be expelled from the temple or be dealt with by the Court, should he violate ~~the~~ Articles No.7 or No.8.

Article 12 : These articles are inapplicable to the temples in Thibet, Sikong and Tsinghai.

Article 13 : These articles are put into enforcement from the date of promulgation.

The regulations governing temples promulgated in January of the 18th year of the Republic of China should be abolished on the date of the enforcement of the new regulations.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. D 5664

S. B. REGISTRY.

Date. March 27, 1935.

REPORT

Subject.

Lunghwa Temple.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse Liang

Forwarded by

A Great lot +

Repairs on a large scale have been made to the Lunghwa Temple since the beginning of this year. The main hall and the various idols/receiving particular attention, and anything wooden is being given a fresh coating of paint and the walls plastered. It is expected that the work will be completed before long. This temple has not been properly repaired for the past ten years, although slight alterations or painting have been done from time to time. The expenses thus incurred are borne by the abbot who of course depends upon the contributions made by the people out of religious motives.

The Lunghwa Temple is one of the best known monasteries in Kiangsu, frequented by a great many believers in Buddhism, and has been the favourite resort of local holiday parties and tourists, particularly in Spring time. Upon these worshippers, the temple depends for its income, and thanks to these visitors, the people in that locality have had good business. Consequently these repairs are being made to the temple only for the purpose of improving its outward appearance in order to attract more visitors during the coming season. On the other hand this work of decoration will serve as an excuse for the abbot to solicit more contributions from pious worshippers who are quite generous in such matters.

This temple was controlled by an Abbot named Yuen Chao out of hereditary right from 1920 to January, 1934, when he resigned and was replaced by Sing Kung, the present head monk, on the recommendation of the Pure Karma Buddhist Association at the request of the patrons of the temple.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by

Forwarded by

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On March 1, 1935, Sing Kung filed a suit with the Shanghai City Court against Yuen Chao, his predecessor, for having misappropriated the funds and property of the temple to a value of \$100,000. The case was heard on February 28, 1935, when Yuen Chao was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$3,000. The case has not yet been concluded pending an appeal by the defendant.

The Lunghwa Temple is at present a member of the Pure Karma Buddhist Association, 418 Mart Road, and is registered with the Shanghai City Government. So far no definite measures have been drawn up by the Association or the Authorities regarding the future of the temple, while the abbot of the temple is trying every means to restore his monastery to the popularity it enjoyed before the arrival of the Nationalist Army in Shanghai in 1927. There is also reason to believe that the Shanghai City Government is desirous of preserving this wellknown landmark which embellishes the city of Shanghai.

Sih Fse Liang

D. 1.

D.C. (Special branch)

S.I.

What exactly is significane of the term "Pure Karma"? Is there any reason to believe that the repairing of the temple indicates that the policy of the Nanking Government towards Buddhism has undergone a change during the past twelve months? Are the Buddhist Temples in other parts of the country being repaired?

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S.I., Shanghai, March 20, 1935.

Please let me know what repairs, if any, are being effected to the Buddhist Temple at the Lunghaea Pagoda. At whose expense is the work being carried out? What plans exist regarding the future of the temple?

J.W.G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE		File No.
C. & S. I. REGISTRY		
No. S.	D 5664	I.
Date 12/1/39		
February 2, 1939		

Subject (in full) - Pure Karma Buddhist Association - Meeting.

Made by D. S. Mac Aide

Forwarded by Whouneau D.S.D.

Eight members of the Pure Karma Buddhist Association held a meeting in their office, 418 Hart Road, between 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. February 1. The dispute in connection with the Lunghwa Temple, Lunghwa, in which the monks of the temple oppose the order of their former Chief Abbot to hand over the control of the temple to the Association and have elected another monk named Pao Zing (包志) as his successor, was discussed. It was decided to address a letter to Pao Zing who is at present in Ningpo with a view to asking him whether he would comply with the request of the monks to be Chief Abbot of the temple.

R. W. Mac Aide

D. S.

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Officer i/c Special Branch.

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